UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/108
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the tenth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, dated 6 February 1995, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

95-03507 (E) 060295 070295

/...

Annex

Tenth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, 6 February 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Security Council, in its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, authorized "Member States to form a multinational force ... and to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The Council further requested States Members of the Multinational Force "to report to the Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the tenth such report, summarizing operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti from 23 January to 5 February 1995 and reporting on the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The Multinational Force continues to be on track for the transition to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), and the environment remains secure and stable due to a combination of functioning government ministries, interim public security force deployments, and presence operations of the Multinational Force. The United States forces rotated over the period covered in the present report with no difficulties. The continued success of the weapons buy-back programme, the integration of the Interim Public Security Force (IPSF), and the Multinational Force ministerial advisers are key indicators that the Multinational Force and Haiti have established a solid foundation for the UNMIH transition. Overall, the security situation in Haiti is positive, with the efforts of the Multinational Force focused on continuing the development of the Haitian security system and establishing the conditions for the transition to UNMIH.

4. Over the past two weeks, the Multinational Force witnessed a marked decrease in violence. The Organization of American States, the United Nations and local human rights organizations have reported no incidents of politically motivated abuse for months. Public confidence has increased as elements of democratic governance continued to evolve. New leadership in ministries, modest but tangible improvements in commerce, joint police patrols and an active civil affairs effort by the Multinational Force so far helped to assure a peaceful carnival season. The Force maintained a visible presence with systematic deployments and operations, such as searching vehicles and police stations for weapons in Port-au-Prince, and securing control over weapons from demobilized units of the Armed Forces of Haiti (FADH).

5. As of 2 February, the strength of the Multinational Force is 7,758 troops and 686 International Police Monitors (IPMs). There were no reports of any criminal activity directed at the Multinational Force. Plans for the transition to UNMIH moved forward with staff coordinations occurring in all functional areas.

6. Force presence operations over the past two weeks included three out-of-sector missions to the Artibonite Valley from 28 to 30 January. As the first of two planned missions to that historically volatile area, the operation focused on deterring violence and used a community information campaign to encourage people to cease fighting over land issues. Forces of the Multinational Force worked with the IPMs and IPSF in the area to enhance their credibility in the region with the local community. Another Multinational Force platoon was deployed to Les Cayes from 28 to 30 January. This show-of-presence mission demonstrated the ability of the Multinational Force to reinforce an area rapidly with conventional forces. The operation included work with non-governmental organizations to help deliver 22 tons of food and other needed items, and patrolling and checkpoint operations with IPMs and IPSF. A Guatemalan platoon deployed to the town of Pilate on 27 January in a show-of-presence mission. They assisted the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with local civic actions and civil affairs projects, and patrolled the area to maintain stability. The Multinational Force will continue to integrate coalition forces and presence "multipliers" (media, civil affairs, and so forth) into the planning and execution of out-of-sector missions.

7. Joint patrolling and police station operations continue with IPM and IPSF. IPSF continues to improve its capabilities to maintain law and order. Operation Lightning Sweep, a thorough search of police stations and the Dessaline barracks, was conducted by the Multinational Force.

8. To date, the total number of weapons seized or purchased is 26,544. About 825 weapons were bought during this reporting period. Random searches of cars have resulted in very few weapons being found, indicating few weapons in circulation.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

9. During this period, significant progress was made in the overall establishment of IPSF, the role of the IPMs, training of IPSF members by the International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), demobilization of former members of FADH through a job training programme, establishment of a permanent police force, and prison reform.

10. The collective efforts of the Multinational Force, IPMs, the Government of Haiti and donor Governments to improve IPSF included: identifying equipment requirements (personal equipment, vehicles, communication equipment and weapons), planning to provide uniforms to IPSF members, allowing them to compete for access into the permanent police force, and developing a basic force structure and providing professional training.

11. In the field, IPMs extended their overall influence and presence among IPSF forces through more active patrolling. In many cases they witnessed the benefits of their ever-increasing professional relations with members of IPSF.

12. ICITAP graduated 350 students, including both officers and enlisted members of the former FADH, from its six-day transition courses on 16, 23 and 29 January. This brings the total number of graduates to nearly 3,300.

13. Registration for a job training programme for former members of FADH, sponsored by the Government of Haiti and IOM, began on 25 January at the main barracks at Croix des Bouquets. The next registration site was the Dessalines barracks in Port-au-Prince, from 1 to 3 February. Those who registered were paid one month's salary by the Government of Haiti and will continue to be paid for the duration of the six-month training programme. This effort, which is designed to provide former members of FADH with job training or employment in government ministries, will continue at various locations through 6 March.

14. ICITAP processed and tested applicants at nine locations across Haiti for the permanent police force; 375 applicants were invited to attend the first class of the National Police Training Academy, which began on 31 January. President Aristide visited the Police Academy on 3 February for opening ceremonies.

15. Prison reform efforts include improved sanitary conditions, and initiation of a phased plan for the Government to assume full control of the joint detention facility of the Multinational Force, and to assume responsibility for feeding and medical care.